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Mexborough Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

for the Year

1957





MEXBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT



J. A. W. REID, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

H. BREARLEY, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector

CONTENTS

	Pages
1. Members of Health Committee	3
2. Preface	5—8
<hr/>	
SECTION A.	
Statistics of the Area	9—14
SECTION B.	
General Provision of Health Services in the Urban District	15—37
SECTION C.	
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	37—44
SECTION D.	
Housing	44—46
SECTION E.	
Food Hygiene	46—49
SECTION F.	
Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and Other Diseases	49—53
Summary of Divisional, Statistics, 1957	54

MEXBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1957

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor G. W. HURST, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council :


Councillor G. M. HANSON, C.C.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee :

Councillor K. LEE

Councillors :

Mrs. D. LEACH	H. TRICKETT
W. H. F. DIXON	J. WAIN
K. EVANS	D. WALTON
E. GARDNER	J. C. WILLETTS
W. GARBUTT	J. WOOTTON
C. P. LEE	S. WORTH
T. ROEBUCK	E. YOUNG



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P R E F A C E

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Mexborough.

October, 1958.

To the Ministry of Health and
to the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1957, the lateness of which is due to increased clerical work in connection with Poliomyelitis Vaccination and the delay in compilation of the work of the Sanitary Inspectorate.

This year, the vital statistics show that the population has remained stationary at 18,710; there has been a slight rise in the birth rate and the general death rate; the infant mortality, still birth rate and maternal mortality show a more marked increase; the Pulmonary Tuberculosis case incidence has dropped considerably.

During the year, much publicity was given to the relation between smoking and lung cancer. Prudent persons will take note of the conclusions and decide their course of action. Further research has now extended into possible cancer—producing substances in our daily food. Cancer consciousness becomes beneficial to the community when patients seek early medical advice. Cancer is a silent disease in that pain is not an early symptom, and as a result many persons seek treatment too late to reap the full benefit from modern techniques.

In the Autumn, Ministry of Health Circular No. 14/57, which resulted from a survey of facilities available to aged chronic sick and infirm, gave guidance to Regional Hospital Boards and Welfare Authorities on the ever present problem of old people living alone who do not need hospital attention but do require some general care and occasional nursing which cannot always be given in hostels for old people. This "half-way" type of case has always been a great worry to the Domiciliary Health Services as the help which can be given

in the home is often inadequate, and the numbers have been increasing and will continue to do so. I am hopeful that with more co-operation between Welfare Authorities and Chronic Sick Hospitals, old people, in their declining years, will be able to receive appropriate institutional care instead of partial attention in their own homes.

The outstanding infectious disease episode during 1957 was the number of cases of Influenza which occurred in the months of August and September. The disease was characterised by its sudden onset, its short duration of about 4 days and the relatively few cases in the very young and the very old. It was estimated that about 40% of all school children were absent from school because of the epidemic during the peak weeks of the disease.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination was given priority in the work of the Health Department during the year, but unfortunately the degree of protection given to priority groups was limited by the supplies of the vaccine. However, by the end of the year 89% of those registered were given complete protection and 5% were partially protected.

I wish to acknowledge the co-operation given by my Chairman, Members of the Committees, Officials of the Council and the work of my staff in the Public Health Department and the Divisional Health Office during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. W. REID,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Mexborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Great strides were made in the execution of the Five Year Slum Clearance Programme. By the end of the year nearly two-thirds of the property involved had been inspected and represented to the Council and Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders made. Two of the Compulsory Purchase Orders comprising 98 houses were subsequently confirmed and rehousing from one of the areas commenced. The first part of the Clayfield Road Re-development Scheme was completed with the erection of 42 houses for Slum Clearance tenants and plans were made for a further extension of the Estate. It was good to see an increase in owner occupied houses, many of the purchases being assisted by the Council under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts. Several of these owners carried out modernisation of their homes and 14 Improvement Grants were made by the Council.

It was evident that subsidence damage to property was on the increase and this has become more evident since the end of the War. It may be assumed that Demolition Procedure may have to be taken in some of these cases in the near future.

The main source of atmospheric pollution in the district would now appear to be the Manvers Main By-Product Plant and several complaints were received about the emission of fumes. The Plant is still only in its infancy and it is hoped that improvements will be made, though it must be realised that this will not be immediate. There is also the pollution from the household grate and it is disappointing that it is practically impossible to declare Smokeless Zones under the Clean Air Act, 1956 until the problem of concessionary coal has been settled between the National Coal Board and the Employees' Unions. The answer, of course, would be for the National Coal Board to supply Smokeless Fuels instead of raw coal.

Improvements in the Sewage Disposal Plant are still long overdue and the Plant at certain seasons is working to full capacity.

It is pleasing to see the progress made in the Food Shops of the area under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 and the co-operation of the Food Traders was always evident. The number of pigs slaughtered in the slaughter houses was greater than in previous years but it was found possible to inspect every carcase after slaughter.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their keen interest in the working of the Department and I wish to record the support and co-operation of the staff in their work over the past year and for their assistance in the compilation of this report.

I remain,

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. BREARLEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.
Cert.S.I.B., M.P.H.I.A., Cert. Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods.

SECTION "A"

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	1,452
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population Mid-1957	18,710
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1957	5,538
Population density (persons per house)	3.16
House density (houses per acre)	3.81
Rateable value	£124,255
Net product of 1d. rate	£475
Rainfall for the year in inches	19.56
Number of days on which rain fell	146
Mean temperature (degrees fahrenheit)	50.5

(b) Physical and Social Conditions

Mexborough lies on the north bank of the River Don and along the southern slope of a hill which rises to a maximum height of 185 feet above sea level.

The town grew rapidly in the early 19th century, and the population of 403 in 1811 had more than doubled 10 years later. The Registrar's estimate of resident population in mid-1957 shows no increase or decrease on the estimate for mid-1956.

The rateable value of £124,255 is £10,000 less than in 1956, and the net product of a 1d. rate has decreased by £25.

The rainfall for the year was over 5 inches less than in the previous year, although there were only 4 fewer days on which rain fell.

VITAL STATISTICS

(c)

Live Births—

	Males	Females	Total
Total	141	138	279
Legitimate	135	134	269
Illegitimate	6	4	10
Birth rate (uncorrected) ... ..	...	...	14.9
Comparability factor ... ..	...	...	0.97
Birth rate (corrected) ... ..	...	...	14.5
Illegitimate births per 1,000 live-births ...	35.8		

Still-births—

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	5	3	8
Legitimate	...	...	...	5	3	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 live and still-births						27.9
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population						0.42

Deaths—

				Males	Females	Total
All causes	...	...	...	119	79	198
Death rate (uncorrected)	...	...	...	...	...	10.6
Comparability factor	...	...	...	...	...	1.29
Death rate (corrected)	...	...	...	...	...	13.7
Maternal death rate	...	...	...	...	...	3.48
Deaths from Measles	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	35
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Pregnancy Childbirth and Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	1

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	6	4	10
Legitimate	...	...	...	6	4	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—

Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age—

All Infants per 1,000 registered live births...	35.8
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	37.1
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.00

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age—

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	4	1	5
Legitimate	...	...	...	4	1	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
Neo-natal death rate	...	...	...	...	...	17.9

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Causes and Ages at Death

	Weeks				Months					Total
	Un- der 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	1-2	2-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Respiratory Infection	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	5
Prematurity	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Birth Injury	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	4	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	10

6 deaths were recorded in the first Quarter, 2 in the second Quarter and 1 each in the third and fourth Quarter of the year.

Principal Causes of Death	No. of deaths	% of all deaths
Heart Disease	61	21·8
Cancer	35	12·5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	27	9·6
Respiratory Infections	32	11·4

Deaths from Cancer

	1951		1942		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus (F)	—	5	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach and Duodenum	5	3	5	—	8	4	4	3	6	3	4	1	8	3
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	2	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung and Bronchus	4	2	7	1	3	1	6	1	6	1	9	2	6	1
Malignant Neoplasm, all other sites including (Leukaemia and Aleukaemia)	14	3	16	5	8	5	10	6	7	3	13	5	9	3
TOTALS	23	15	28	10	20	15	20	11	19	9	26	11	13	12

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1957

	Males.	Fem.	Total
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	1	2
2. Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—

	Males.	Fem.	Total
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	8	4	12
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	1	7
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	3	11
15. Leukaemia and aleukaemia	1	—	1
16. Diabetes	2	—	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	17	27
18. Coronary diseases, angina	24	9	33
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	—	1
20. Other heart disease	9	11	20
21. Other circulatory disease	5	2	7
22. Influenza	2	—	2
23. Pneumonia	4	4	8
24. Bronchitis	16	3	19
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	—	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	—	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion...	—	1	1
31. Congenital malformation	—	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	13	25
33. Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—
34. All other accidents	5	1	6
35. Suicide	—	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	1	1
Total from all causes	119	79	198

MEXBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT
PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR POST-WAR YEARS

	1957	1956	5 Year Mean	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	5 Year Mean	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population	18710	18710	18818	18870	19020	19240	19230	18730	19184	19120	19270	19150	19080	19300
Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	14.9	14.3	14.82	12.6	15.1	14.9	16.0	15.6	18.62	18.2	19.1	18.7	21.4	15.7
Death Rate (per 1000 population)	10.6	10.3	10.04	9.3	9.1	10.2	9.3	12.3	10.12	11.3	9.8	10.9	10.7	7.7
Infantile Mortality (per 1000 live births)	35.8	33.7	36.06	12.6	41.8	38.3	32.5	54.8	47.32	31.6	46.2	52.9	46.5	59.4
Stillbirth Rate (per 1000 live and Stillbirths)	27.9	11.1	25.56	24.6	20.5	36.9	15.9	29.9	25.62	22.5	23.8	27.1	23.9	28.8
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live and Still births)	3.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.02	5.62	0.00	2.71	2.39	6.40
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Case Incidence (per 1000 population)	1.06	0.69	1.13	0.58	0.78	0.88	1.50	1.92	1.06	0.99	1.50	1.20	0.57	1.03
Pulmonary T.B. Death Rate (per 1000 population)	0.11	0.11	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.31	0.31	0.64	0.42	0.47	0.67	0.46	0.25	0.26

MORBIDITY STATISTICS

New Claims to Sickness Benefit 1957

Mexborough M.N.I. Office

Week ending—			Week ending—		
January	8	550	July	2	296
	15	437		9	333
	22	408		16	306
	29	504		23	296
				30	477
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		1899			1708
February	5	491	August	6	151
	12	438		13	347
	19	427		20	363
	26	506		27	370
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		1862			1331
March	5	501	September	3	525
	12	529		10	1175
	19	511		17	659
	26	462		24	1394
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		2003			3753
April	2	446	October	1	1060
	9	423		8	750
	16	348		15	627
	23	389		22	494
	30	441		29	311
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		2047			3242
May	7	424	November	5	452
	14	421		12	430
	21	363		19	411
	28	384		26	363
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		1592			1656
June	4	333	December	3	387
	11	438		10	373
	18	394		17	300
	25	335		24)	881
		<hr/>		31)	
		1500			<hr/>
					1941

SECTION "B"

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

(1) Staff

- (a) Public Health Department, Mexborough.
(Mexborough Urban District Council).

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer :

J. A. W. REID, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Director of Public Cleansing :

H. BREARLEY, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.,
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

District Public Health Inspector :

T. J. P. HENDRY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., R.P.

Clerk : P. H. WHITE.

Typist : Miss D. WAGSTAFFE.

- (b) Divisional Health Office, Mexborough.
(West Riding County Council).

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. B. R. A. DEMAINE.

Assistant County Medical Officer :

Dr. H. F. FULLWOOD.

Obstetrician :

Dr. J. C. MACWILLIAM

(Joint Appointment with Regional Hospital Board).

Mental Health Social Worker: Mrs. F. H. REDMAN

Mental Health Home Teachers :

Mrs. P. M. WINSTANLEY and Mrs. D. SHARP.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

Mrs. M. A. METCALFE, Miss H. WRAY,
Mrs. E. APPLEYARD.

Midwives :

Mrs. A. E. SMITH (Relief), Miss N. TUNE,
Mrs. D. A. TAYLOR.

Home Nurses :

Miss S. M. BEDFORD, Mrs. M. M. WALDRON,
Mrs. H. WINDLE, Mrs. E. M. OWEN.

Clerical Staff : Mr. P. GODDARD—Chief Clerk,
Mr. C. V. EYRE—Deputy Chief Clerk, Mr. H.
HAIGH, Mrs. H. SHIRLEY, Miss J. BELL, Mrs. D.
BILLINGTON, Miss A. RAY, Miss M. LLOYD,
Miss A. GARBUTT, Miss A. FOSS.

The Public Health Division No. 30 comprises the Urban Districts of Conisbrough, Dearne and Mexborough. The Divisional Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health to each of the constituent Authorities.

Under the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health, Chief Public Health Inspector and the District Public Health Inspector are contributed to by grants from the Ministry of Health.

(2) LABORATORY SERVICES

The Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield under Dr. Little and at Sheffield under Dr. Gillespie carry out bacteriological examinations.

The following reports were received in respect of specimens and samples examined at the laboratories during 1957.

Faeces Samples for Dysentery and Food Poisoning	61
Nose and Throat Swabs	16
Sputum (T.B.)	39
Milk	26
Miscellaneous	32

(3) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SECTION 47—Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

It was not necessary to take any action under this section during the year.

SECTION 50—Burial or Cremation of the Dead.

The Local Authority made arrangements for the burial of one body under this section during 1957.

(4) PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

Some adjustment in the Refuse Collection rounds had to be made owing to the movement of people from Slum Clearance Areas to other parts of the Town. This was accomplished without any increase in the manpower of the Department. The policy of the employment of a Refuse Collection Supervisor proved successful and there were no serious delays in the collection of refuse. Over the year there were approximately 30,000 more calls to bin premises than in the previous year.

The employees were provided with protective clothing, namely, overalls and gloves in accordance with the Council agreement.

The number of bin premises receiving attention was 306,522, resulting in 4,820 loads of refuse being handled. This was in addition to 14,005 loads of trade refuse and again it can be noted that the steady uptrend of trade refuse was maintained, there being an increase of 302 trade refuse loads over the previous year and more than five times as much trade refuse as in 1947.

A total of 509 bins were renewed under the Municipal Bin Scheme.

Refuse Disposal

Controlled tipping was carried on at the Pastures Road site for the major part of the year, but was interrupted occasionally by flooding on Pastures Road after periods of heavy rain. On such occasions, tipping was allowed by agreement in the Quarry of the Coalfields Brickyards Limited at Doncaster Road. Trouble was again caused by trespassers to the tipping site and offenders were prosecuted.

Salvage

The sale of salvaged materials realised £658 2s. 6d. which was a decrease of nearly £200 on the previous year. This was caused chiefly by the imposition of a quota restriction on deliveries of paper by the Board Mills and it was found that other markets were unobtainable. There was also a certain apathy shown by householders in their selection of salvaged articles for collection.

The following tables show the amounts and values of materials salvaged :—

	T.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.		£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	51	12	—	—	...	386	19	10
Newsprint	13	4	3	—	...	123	8	9
Rags	3	2	—	7	...	72	5	0
Woollens	—	3	—	1	...	21	2	2
Scrap	14	5	2	8	...	54	6	9
	82	7	1	16	...	658	2	6

(5) CONTROL OF PESTS ACT, 1949

Rats and Mice Destruction

Surveys and treatments were carried out by the Rodent Operator, and it was found that the rat population was decreasing but there appeared to be a slight increase in mice. Infestations were of a minor character and treatments were given to 114 rat infestations and 93 treatments for mice. A 10% test of the sewerage system again showed only one small infestation and a block control was put into operation in this area. Regular surveys were made of allotment premises and 27 treatments carried out. Periodical inspections were also made of the Refuse Tip, Sewage Farm and Market Hall.

Number of rat infested premises treated ...	141
Number of baiting points	1,210
Pre-baits laid	794
Post-baits showing infestation clear ...	1,785
Rat bodies recovered	708
Mice-infested premises	93
Mice bodies recovered	813

(6) DISINFESTATION

Cockroaches were again found to be the chief cause for complaint and a considerable amount of time was spent on disinfestation work. Visits were also paid after darkness, but it was felt that tenants could be more co-operative. It is only by persistent treatment that cockroaches can be totally cleared and tenants appear to lose heart when cockroaches appear again after one or two treatments. Bug infestations were again down to a minimum. All prospective Council tenants from Slum Clearance areas were treated as a precautionary measure.

There was a free issue of insecticides where necessary throughout the year. The following premises were treated for reasons stated :—

Bug infested properties (including precautionary treatment) ...	9
Cockroach infestations	368
Silverfish	38
Psocids	6
Body Lice	1
Woodworm	3
Flies	13
Earwigs	9
Ants	6
Miscellaneous	5

(b) LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Section 22

Ante-Natal Clinics

Sessions : Child Welfare Centre, Adwick Road, Mexborough.

Wednesdays—2 to 4.30 p.m.

Attendances : 225 mothers made 982 attendances.

These figures indicate that over 70% of all mothers confined in the Mexborough area during 1957 attended the Local Authority's Ante-Natal Clinics.

Birth Control Clinics

The Family Planning Association hold clinics at the Child Welfare Centre, Mexborough, on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, from 2 to 4.30 p.m., and on the Tuesdays immediately following these clinics from 6.15 to 7.30 p.m. The clinic is closed throughout August.

Dr. Marian Lister who is the Medical Officer in Charge has kindly provided me with the following brief report in respect of the year 1st March, 1957 to the 28th February, 1958.

“Patients attending from the Mexborough Area—

New patients	28
Second visits	18
Check visits	26
Supplies	36
Total ...	<hr/> 108 <hr/>

These patients have been advised to visit the clinic by General Practitioners, Old Patients, Relatives, Health Visitors, Midwives, the Press and Family Planning Association Headquarters.

Patients in every category attend our sessions, and it has been gratifying to note the increasing numbers attending immediately prior to marriage, and any problem family cases referred by the Local Authority Health Visitors."

Infant Welfare Clinics

Sessions : Child Welfare Centre, Adwick Road, Mexborough.
Tuesdays 2 to 4 p.m., Thursdays 2 to 4 p.m.

Attendances : The following table shows the number of infants and toddlers who attended the clinic and the number of attendances made by these children during 1957.

	No. of Children			Attendances		
	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years
MEXBOROUGH	188	154	71	2702	720	352

In addition to sales of proprietary brands of dried milks etc., Ministry of Food Welfare Foods were distributed at the Child Welfare Centres in the Division. During 1957 the following issues of Welfare Foods were made from Centres in the Divisional area :—

National Dried Milk20,469 Tins
Orange Juice33,943 Bottles
Cod Liver Oil 5,154 Bottles
A & D Vitamin capsules 2,241 Packets

BREAST FEEDING SURVEY

279 live births—141 males and 138 females were notified in Mexborough in 1957. During the year a small survey was conducted into Breast Feeding. It was possible to complete details of 221 deliveries of which 134 were at home and 87 in hospital. 95 (43%), 49 males and 46 females were first children, 64 (29%), 31 males and 33 females were second births, and 34 (15%) were third births.

12 (5%) mothers did not breast feed their babies at all because of medical or social reasons. 91 (43.5%) mothers breast fed on demand, and 118 (56.5%) at regular intervals. Of 219 mothers, only 18, 6 delivered in hospital and 12 at home, were considered by the Health Visitor unable to carry out breast feeding instructions satisfactorily.

Of the 87 hospital births, 11 (12%) were discharged home between the 10th and the 12th day, and 61 (70%), went home between the 12th and the 14th day.

Feeding at Conclusion of Midwifery Supervision

The following table shows the type of feeding of babies on discharge from hospital or at the last visit of the Midwife and at the first visit of the Health Visitor.

Type of Feeding	Hospital Deliveries		Domiciliary Deliveries	
	On Discharge From Hospital	At First Visit of Health Visitor	Last Visit of Midwife	At First Visit of Health Visitor
Fully Breast Fed	56	53	85	81
Partially Breast Fed	5	3	15	18
Fully Bottle Fed	26	31	34	35

Three mothers who were delivered in hospital, ceased to breast feed between discharge from hospital and the first visit of the Health Visitor in the home. The interval of time being one day in 2 instances and two days in the other. Two of the mothers sought no advice before stopping, and the third was advised to stop by her own Doctor because of feeding difficulties.

One mother who was partially breast feeding was visited by the Health Visitor on the same day as discharge from hospital, but she had already put the baby on to the bottle because "her milk just went." In the other case there was an interval of 6 days between discharge from hospital and the Health Visitor's visit. This mother stated that she had no desire to breast feed.

Four mothers who were delivered at home ceased to breast feed between the last visit of the Midwife and the first visit of the Health Visitor. The interval of time was 11 days, 7 days, 5 days and 1 day, and the reason given for stopping was "milk just went," "mother admitted to hospital," "did not like breast feeding," and "had not enough to satisfy him," respectively.

Feeding at First Visit of Health Visitor and at 21 Days

At the first visit of the Health Visitor, 135 mothers (61%), 53 hospital and 81 home deliveries were fully breast feeding; 21 (9%), 3 hospital and 18 home deliveries were partially breast feeding; and 65 (29%), 31 hospital and 35 home deliveries were fully bottle feeding.

After 3 weeks, 114 babies (51.6%), 44 hospital and 70 home deliveries were fully breast fed. Of the remaining 107 births, 62 (57%) were advised to stop breast feeding by the hospital or the patient's own Doctor, 20 (18%) by the Midwife or the Health Visitor. 23 mothers (21%) sought no advice before stopping and in 4 instances advice was accepted from a relative.

50% of mothers of first babies and 54% of mothers of second babies were breast feeding at the end of 3 weeks.

Interval of None Supervision

41 mothers, 13 hospital and 28 domiciliary confinements were visited by the Health Visitor on the same day as discharged from hospital, or the same day that the Midwife ceased to attend. 12 (92%) hospital deliveries were fully breast fed and one fully bottle fed. At the end of 3 weeks, 4 (31%) were fully breast fed and 8 fully bottle fed.

In the home deliveries, 16 (57%) were fully breast fed, and 7 (25%) partially breast fed, and 5 (18%) fully bottle fed at the first visit of the Health Visitor. After 3 weeks, the percentages were—fully breast (50%), partially breast (32%), fully bottle (18%).

The interval of supervision between Hospital or Midwife and Health Visitor, was one day in 96 instances, 30 hospital cases and 66 home deliveries. 21 (70%) hospital cases were fully breast fed at the visit of the Health Visitor, this figure had dropped to 18 (60%) after 3 weeks.

In 42 instances there was a 2 day interval before the Health Visitor visited. 25 of these babies were born in hospital and 17 at home. 17 (68%) of the hospital ones and 10 (58%), of the home babies were fully breast fed. At the end of 3 weeks, the figures were—13 (52%) fully breast fed and 9 (36%) fully bottle.

Reasons for Stopping Breast Feeding

This was assessed by the Health Visitor in 55 instances (41%) as inadequacy of milk or difficult feeder. In 28 instances (21%), the baby was put on the bottle on the advice

of a Doctor. In 33 instances (28%), the mother stated that her own Doctor or the hospital Doctor had advised her to stop breast feeding. 47 mothers stated that their "milk just went," or that they were "not able to satisfy the infant." 17 mothers stopped because they had no desire to breast feed or had to go back to work. 14 mothers gave as their reason for stopping either ill-health of themselves or of the baby.

Attendance at Clinic

(115 (52%) mothers attended the Local Authority Clinics, and 106 (48%) did not.) Of the Domiciliary Deliveries, 86 (64%) attended clinics and 48 (36%) did not. 45 mothers, (52%) who attended the clinic were fully breast feeding after 3 weeks, and 25 mothers (52%) of those who did not attend the clinic were also fully breast feeding after 3 weeks. 33 mothers (29%), who were still fully breast feeding at 3 weeks stated that they received breast feeding instruction before and after the baby was born; 52 (46%), stated they only had it post-natally; 26 (23%), stated they had no breast feeding instruction either ante-natally or post-natally.

20 (42%) mothers having their first baby stated they only had post-natal instruction, and 17 (36%) had it ante-natally and post-natally. The corresponding percentages for mothers having their second babies were 47% and 22%.

Breast Feeding Instruction

75% of mothers delivered in hospital stated that they had no breast feeding instruction ante-natally, and 69% stated they received instruction only post-natally. The figures for domiciliary deliveries were 65% and 81% respectively.

The percentage of mothers of first and second babies stating that they had no breast feeding instruction at all was 21% and 27% respectively.

Summary

- A. Only 7 mothers of this series of births took the first opportunity free from supervision to take the baby off the breast.
- B. During the first 21 days, continuity of supervision by the Health Visitor helped to maintain breast feeding, fully or partially in 130 cases (58%).
- C. During the first 3 weeks, 23 (10%), mothers ceased to breast feed their babies on their own responsibility.

- D. There was a higher percentage of breast feeding at 21 days by mothers whose babies birth weight was between 7 and 9 lbs.
- E. A large proportion of mothers breast fed having had only post-natal instruction.
- F. The same percentage of mothers breast fed whether they had attended Ante-Natal Clinics or not.
- G. Hospital deliveries were either fully breast or fully bottle fed on discharge, whereas the percentage of home deliveries partially breast fed ranged from 25 to 13%. Similar trends were apparent at 21 days.

MIDWIFERY - Section 23

Three Midwives and a relief Midwife are employed by the County Council in Mexborough. All own motor cars which they are authorised to use in the course of their official duties.

Of the 279 deliveries in the town, 157 were undertaken at home by the district Midwives. General Practitioners were present at 11 of the domiciliary deliveries.

The following numbers of ante-natal and post-natal visits were made during the year :—

	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Domiciliary cases	1,102	3,303
Hospital cases	172	164
	<hr/> 1,274 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,467 <hr/>

151 of the mothers confined at home received gas and air analgesia and 101 of these additionally received injections of Pethidine. 98% of all cases, therefore, received some form of analgesia.

28 cases were discharged from Maternity Hospitals to the care of the Domiciliary Midwife prior to the fourteenth day.

HEALTH VISITING - Section 24

Three full-time Health Visitors were employed in Mexborough during 1957, and they combined their Health Visiting duties with school nursing.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year of these three Health Visitors.

Visits—

To expectant mothers	.....	...	...	...	...	20
To children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	2,529
To children aged 1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	1,332
To children aged 2 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	1,085
To T.B. households	...	...	...	...	...	264
To other cases	...	...	...	...	...	3,103

Clinics attended—

Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	238
Chest Clinics	...	...	...	...	12
Other Clinics	...	...	...	...	31
School (Minor Ailments)	...	...	...	...	23
Special defects clinics	...	...	...	...	3

School Nursing—

Medical Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	97
Cleanliness Surveys	...	...	...	...	...	16
Special Visits	...	...	...	...	...	18
Home visits for infectious diseases, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	218

HOME NURSING - Section 25

Three Home Nurses with a fourth employed on relief duties were engaged in the district and have made 12,621 home visits. This was 700 more than in 1956.

A detailed analysis of these visits and the type of cases is given below :—

New Cases

AGE GROUPS			CLASSIFICATION					
0-5	5-65	65+	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Total
8	188	86	225	46	—	11	—	282

Visits

AGE GROUPS			CLASSIFICATION					
0-5	5-65	65+	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Total
68	6052	6501	10215	770	48	1588	—	12621

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION - Section 26

The following tables give the number of children immunised against Diphtheria and vaccinated against Small Pox during 1957 :—

Immunisations

	Under 1	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	Total
PRIMARY	32	218	30	11	7	244	10	552
BOOSTER	—	—	—	1	1	119	228	349

Vaccinations

	Primary				Re-vaccination		
Under 1 year	1-5 years	5-15 years	15 years and over	Total	1-15 years	15 years and over	Total
8	18	10	11	47	8	15	23

Vaccination against Whooping Cough

23 children under 1 year of age and 77 between the ages of 1 and 4 years were vaccinated against Whooping Cough during the year.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

When the scheme for vaccination of children against Poliomyelitis in selected age groups was announced by the Ministry of Health in 1956, 949 children born between the years 1947 and 1954 were registered for vaccination representing 39% of the total estimated population in this age group. By the end of 1957, 845 of these children had been completely vaccinated, or 89% of the total registered. At the same time the Ministry announced the extension of the scheme to include all children from the age of 6 months up to and including 15 years of age and expectant mothers.

AMBULANCE SERVICE - Section 27

The ambulance service for the district is under the control of the Depot Superintendent, Mr. F. Hyde, at Dunford House, Wath upon Dearne, and is under the overall control of the Chief Ambulance Officer. The Depot at Wath is staffed by 2 clerk/telephonists who maintain a 24 hour service, and there are 16 male drivers, 4 shift-leaders and 2 female drivers. 6 vehicles are available including one sitting car, and ambulances from neighbouring depots are utilised as and when necessary either to re-inforce or economise in the transport of patients. There is a system of radio control for all vehicles.

I am grateful to Mr. Hyde for the following information which he has supplied relating to his Depot for the year 1957:—

No. of patients conveyed	28,867
No. of journeys	5,766
Mileage from 1.1.57 to 31.12.57	159,765 miles

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE & AFTER-CARE

Section 28

(i) Nursing Equipment in the Home

To facilitate the nursing of patients at home by the District Nurses, and to increase the patient's comfort, home nursing equipment such as urine bottles, bed pans, bed rests, dunlopillo cushions, air rings, bed cradles and walking aids etc., are available for loan. In special cases, larger items of equipment such as beds, mattresses, wheel chairs, fracture boards etc., have also been supplied. In all, 509 loans of all these items of equipment were made to patients during the year throughout this Division as a whole.

(ii) Hospital After-Care

Miss D. M. E. Goldthorpe, a Health Visitor from the Dearne area, undertakes the work of Liaison Health Visitor at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, whilst similar duties are performed at the Fullerton Hospital, Denaby Main, by Miss A. D. Willoughby, a Health Visitor from that area.

Miss Goldthorpe attends at the hospital each Wednesday and Friday afternoon for approximately 2 hours to give assistance to patients while in the hospital, or to arrange for after-care after their discharge. Arrangements are also made through Miss Goldthorpe for the provision of background reports in respect of patients for the use of the Medical Staff at the hospital.

Miss Willoughby's duties at Fullerton Hospital, Denaby Main, follow the same pattern except that most of the patients in that hospital are transferred from the Doncaster Royal Infirmary, and her assistance is usually to supplement the work of the Almoner at the Royal Infirmary.

The work of both Nurses is much appreciated by the Medical Staff at the hospitals and by the patients alike.

(iii) Tuberculosis After-Care

Dr. R. L. Sadler, Assistant Chest Physician, Mexborough Chest Clinic, has kindly supplied the following report in respect of the work carried out at the Chest Clinic which covers this Divisional area and a neighbouring Division :

"New cases of T.B. notified in 1957 (excluding non-pulmonary)

Men, 58 of which 38 sputum positive.

Women, 24 of which 10 sputum positive.

Children, 6 of which 0 sputum positive.

New contacts examined during 1957

Men, 61 of which 7 were subsequently notified as T.B.

Women, 116 of which 2 were subsequently notified as T.B.

Children, 115 of which 5 were subsequently notified as T.B.

- (1) The ratio of 3.3 contacts examined to cases notified compares with the same ratio for other areas (1956 figures) :

Mexborough and Doncaster Area 4.3.

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board Area 4.3.

- (2) The incidence of tuberculosis among the contact cases is about 4.6 per cent which is about 20 times the incidence that might be expected in a sample of the public attending for M.M.R. X-Rays. This figure is more important than that of the total number of contacts examined because there is probably a higher incidence of tuberculosis in those who are reluctant to attend e.g. elderly relatives.

In 1956 this incidence was 4.1% for Doncaster Area (including Mexborough) and 1.9% for Sheffield Regional Area.

- (3) The majority of sputum positive cases now convert to negative with drug therapy, with or without surgery. The drugs are often continued long after they are fit for work and the problem of infection of fellow workers by recently treated cases is much less than formerly.

- (4) The main problem with most treated cases is to find light or medium work in hygienic conditions to minimise the chances of relapse. This is not always easy in an area where the main industry is coal mining and many of the male patients are miners.
- (5) There are a few cases who fail to become sputum negative after prolonged treatment. At present there are about 20 such cases on the register. None of these are in employment at present as far as is known. The 20 cases include 6 with very advanced disease and 3 who have been unable and unwilling to continue adequate treatment. There are also 11 cases with pneumoconiosis with massive fibrotic shadows whose sputum is persistently positive.
- (6) Miners who have massive fibrosis of pneumoconiosis with tuberculosis are not able to share in the benefit that other T.B. cases receive from modern therapy. They should have special consideration from the social aspect.

From the public health aspect such cases are likely to remain chronic sources of infection—sometimes with bacilli which have become drug resistant.

It may be desirable to rehouse such cases in 2 bedroomed bungalow colonies so as to house the majority of chronic infectious cases in a single neighbourhood."

35 patients in the Mexborough area were receiving extra nourishment in the form of 2 pints of milk daily under the County Council Scheme at the 31st December, 1957.

12 children who were known contacts of persons suffering from Tuberculosis were given the protection of B.C.G. vaccination at the Chest Clinic.

The South Yorkshire Mass Radiography Unit visited the Child Welfare Centre, Mexborough, during 1957. The following is a summary of diseases and abnormalities discovered during this survey :—

Total Radiographed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,216
Tuberculosis—Active	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inactive	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

OTHER DISEASES AND ABNORMALITIES

1.	Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues —congenital	9
2.	Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues —acquired	1
3.	Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	4
4.	Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculous	4
5.	Pneumoconiosis	8
6.	Pleural thickening or calcification— non-tuberculous	5
7.	Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus— congenital and acquired	1
8.	Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels...	6

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE - Section 29

Home Helps attended for 25,506 hours at 183 cases in the town during 1957. The figures show an increase of 22 cases and nearly 1,000 hours over those for 1956. There were 23 new cases in the chronic sick group.

The following table shows the number and type of case assisted and the time worked at these households during 1957:-

	Cases	Hours
Chronic Sick	159	22,476
Tuberculosis	6	1,372
Maternity	9	701
Others	9	957
	<hr/> 183 <hr/>	<hr/> 25,506 <hr/>

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The work of the School Medical Service has been maintained throughout 1957 as follows :—

Routine inspection was carried out in 4 groups :

1. Primary School Children as soon as possible after admission.
2. Primary School Children between 7 and 8.
3. Primary School Children during last year of attendance.

4. Secondary school children during their last term at school.

In addition, periodic examinations are carried out on :

5. Handicapped children, physical, mental and mal-adjusted.
6. All children in special schools on return after vacation.
7. Children going into Holiday Camps or to the Continent.
8. College Entrants—the number of whom have increased during the year.

In addition, children who have been found to have defects at previous examinations are re-checked at subsequent visits to the school, or at school clinics.

Special Examinations are those done at the request of the parents, Head Teacher or Health Visiting Staff.

A School Clinic is held in Mexborough on the 1st Thursday of the month, when parents can make appointments, and previous cases can be reviewed. These cases can have further advice at the Paediatric Clinic held on the 3rd Thursday of the month, when referred to the Paediatrician by the School Medical Officer.

These children come with one or both parents, and the case is discussed with them by Dr. Harvey to whom extra details can be given by the School Medical Officer and Health Visitors. As Dr. Harvey is on the staff of Mexborough Hospital and also Sheffield Children's Hospital, children benefit on the liaison between the School Health Service and Hospital treatment as well as by the help and co-operation of their General Practitioners.

Handicapped children are dealt with under Physical and Mental Headings. Physical cases may require to go to Special Residential Schools, but every effort is made to keep the child at home if possible, and supply a Home Teacher in the more severe cases. Several are able to attend the ordinary school. Older buildings with stairs and steps present difficulties in some cases, but many Head Teachers are prepared to sacrifice some of their time to enable the Handicapped Children to receive the maximum of education and care.

Older children can be directed in many different ways to ease the handicapped child's burden, and while not detracting from his independence, makes a very practical contribution towards good citizenship.

The Mentally Handicapped are assessed as early as possible, classified as to their suitability to remain in a Day or an Ordinary School, or be admitted to an E.S.N. Residential School or an Occupation Centre.

Many of our E.S.N. Children who have been admitted to the Milton School at Swinton are showing marked improvement not only in ability, but also in discipline and self help. With the increasing numbers of children in classes in ordinary schools, it is impossible for any teacher to give an E.S.N. child all the individual help that it needs.

An Occupation Centre has now been arranged in Mexborough, and it will be possible to give these uneducable children more scope. The teacher will now be able to keep her apparatus in one Centre. This work has been carried out in clinic premises in different parts of the Division, and the appreciation of the parents of these unfortunate children has made the difficulties of the teacher seem well worth while. With a Centre, the time previously spent in travelling can be utilized by the teacher to give further interesting group work and play, and also supervision of hygiene and feeding.

Maladjusted children can now have the help of a Consultant Psychiatrist, as well as an Educational Psychologist.

Blind and partially blind are sent to Residential School, and the deaf and partially deaf are now being admitted to Residential School at a much earlier age than previously.

It is a rare thing now to see Epileptic Fits in school, as the children are receiving earlier and more controlled administration of drugs.

The Preventive Side has been carried on with Immunisations against Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis and Tuberculosis.

During 1957, the number of school children immunized for Diphtheria was 2,427 protective and 947 refresher.

While the total number receiving Poliomyelitis Vaccination was 2,831.

We have been fortunate to have obtained the services of a Speech Therapist again, and her work has been much appreciated both by the Head Teachers and the parents.

Other services maintained are—Eye Clinics held every 3rd week, with cases referred for Orthoptic Treatment.

Several children attend the Physiotherapy Department of various hospitals for treatment for the sequelae of Polio-myelitis, Asthma and Bronchial trouble.

The nutrition of school children is excellent, due to the well balanced meals provided by the school canteens.

The problem of lice infestation is still with us. During 1957, the number examined was 10,809, and the number infested was 434. This is 4% of school children which is still too high a number despite continuous supervision of school children.

I feel that it might be advantageous here to make a few observations on the introduction of Television into our homes. Whilst it may provide relaxation for the older members of the family, hours of continuous viewing are not beneficial to children. Apart from sitting in a darkened and often overcrowded room, there is a strain imposed on the eyesight and concentration of the child, and the hours of sleep are considerably lessened. It behoves us all to weigh up very carefully whether the knowledge picked up from scientific studies and good documentary films, compensate for the insidious dulling of both our physical and mental vision and individualism.

Until recently, the concept of School Health was routine inspection, but now the idea is to work on broader lines and view the work as furtherance of Health Education. This education falls under the four headings of the Physical, Mental, Moral and Emotional, and all four must be finely balanced.

Health Education is not a school subject out to teach facts and develop skill, but to encourage an attitude of mind which will direct the child to healthy living.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A great deal of domestic advice was given to relatives and patients by the Social Worker.

Much confidence was acquired by patients, and they were encouraged to take a wider interest in local social life, and general activities.

If employment has been involved, encouragement has been given to the patient, and kindly interest and sympathy has been sought from the appropriate employer.

Progress still continues in this service. The Group Training Classes in all districts are now firmly established, and the mentally handicapped children continue to acquire a sense of social responsibility and discipline. The great need is still an Occupation Centre, such Centres in addition to helping the mentally handicapped, are of equal help to the parents, who normally bear the brunt of finding suitable occupation and amusement in the home, who with the establishment of Occupation Centres can happily carry on with a normal household routine, knowing that their children are in capable hands.

The Royal Commission on Mental Health was made known, and already some of the recommendations, namely admissions to permanent Institutional Care on an informal basis have been carried out.

The placing by parents of children under 21, still continues. The liaison with the Youth Employment Board continues to be good, and most of the High Grade Mentally Handicapped children leaving school were placed in employment. It has been established that some high grade defectives, although taking much longer to absorb a routine job, will eventually give, under supervision, useful service.

The Mental Health Social Worker, still acts as the co-ordinating officer between the Psychiatric Clinic and the various local Authority Departments, and do whatever field work is required by the Psychiatrist.

The following are statistics relating to mental health patients who were being supervised under the Mental Deficiency Acts in the Urban area during 1957 :—

No. under Statutory Supervision	...	...	...	21
No. under Voluntary Supervision	...	...	...	4
No. of after-care cases...	...	...	...	6
No. of new cases ascertained	...	...	...	1
No. under Guardianship	...	...	...	1
No. on Licence	...	...	...	1
No. of Patients attending Doncaster Occupation Centre	...	...	...	1

No. of Patients provided with short-stay hospital care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of Patients admitted to permanent Institutional Care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of Patients attending Group Training Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. of Patients receiving Home Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. urgent cases requiring care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(c) HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Local Hospital Services are administered by the Rotherham and Mexborough Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

General Hospital Services for the district are mainly provided by the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, Moorgate Hospital, Rotherham, and the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.

Cases of **Infectious Diseases** requiring hospital isolation are admitted either to Kendray Hospital, Barnsley, or occasionally to the Isolation Hospital, Barnsley.

Maternity Hospital Services are available at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, St. Helen's Hospital, Barnsley, and Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham. There were 122 mothers confined at these hospitals during 1957.

Admissions are controlled by the Public Health Department by means of a priority assessment which is decided by the Medical Officer of Health after consideration of all circumstances. These are awarded as follows :—

Priority 1.—For Medical or Obstetric Reasons.

Priority 2.—For bad Social Conditions.

Priority 3.—In respect of mothers having their first babies, or those having their fifth or subsequent confinement.

Bookings in respect of the Mexborough Urban District were categorised as follows during 1957 :—

Priority 1.—46.

Priority 2.— 4.

Priority 3.—12.

Venereal Diseases Clinics are held at the Out-Patient Department, Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham, and sessions are held as follows :—

TREATMENT SESSIONS :

Males : Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.
5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., 4.30 to 6.30 p.m.

Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Females : Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Wednesday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Friday, 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

CLINICAL SESSIONS :

Males : Wednesday, 4.30 to 6.30 p.m.,

Friday, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Females : Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.,

Friday, 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Chest Clinic, Whateley House, Cemetery Road, Mexborough.

Sessions : Monday, Thursday and Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Wednesday, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

(d) EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

There are 10 Medical Practitioners practising in the Urban District, and one partnership employs 3 doctors, 3 partnerships 2 doctors, and there is one single-handed practice.

(e) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

117 people were medically examined by the Medical Officers of this Department during 1957 and the following are details :—

	Males	Females
Sick Pay	9	1
District Council Superannuation Scheme	14	3
County Council Superannuation Scheme	14	3
For employment as teachers or for Admission to Teachers' Training Colleges	20	35

(f)

PROBLEM FAMILIES

Quarterly meetings are held at Mexborough under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health of a Committee for the correlation of information relating to children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes. The following Departments and Organisations are represented :—

Public Health Department by Medical Officers, Health Visitors, Mental Health Social Worker and Public Health Inspectors.

The Education Department by the Divisional Education Officer and School Welfare Officers.

The Divisional Welfare Officer and Children's Department, N.S.P.C.C.

National Coal Board (Welfare Division), National Assistance Board and S.S.A.F.A. are also represented.

Information is obtained from all these sources relating to Problem Families in the area and the Committee decides on a possible line of action which it is considered might bring an improvement in the home conditions or prevent a family break-up.

An average of 13 families were discussed at each meeting of which 4 were from the Mexborough area.

SECTION "C"

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Progress was made with the Slum Clearance Programme and five clearance areas comprising 91 houses were represented during the year. Three of the sites were made subject to Compulsory Purchase Orders for redevelopment. 67 houses were demolished and 204 persons rehoused. A total of 172 new houses were erected by the Local Authority and one by Private Enterprise. But although there was movement of people from Slum Clearance Areas, the restriction on house building for the general list was still in operation and housing was again one of the major problems of the Area.

Atmospheric Pollution was still apparent and it would appear that since the opening of the National Coal Board Coking and By-Product Plant at Manvers Main Colliery the position was becoming aggravated.

Water Supply

The Town enjoyed an efficient supply of water provided by the Council's own supply from the Ludwell Springs and Borehole, and a bulk supply from the Sheffield Corporation. The total number of houses in the District was 5,538, all of which were on the public supply. There was an extension of the water supply to Highwoods Estate. 14 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and one for chemical examination all of which were found to be satisfactory.

Sewage Disposal

The major bulk of the Town's sewage was treated at the Council's own Sewage Farm situated at Pastures Road. The Sewage Works were just capable of handling the flow but the question of sewage treatment may have to be considered by the Council in the not too distant future. The present works are in need of modernising. There were no complaints from the Rivers Board and flooding of past years in the Wath Road and Swinton Road areas was not repeated.

Sanitary Inspections of the District

The following inspections were carried out during the year :—

Nature of Inspection	No. of Inspections
Factories	38
Bakehouses	19
Drainage	201
Offensive Trades	34
Common Lodging House... ..	27
Temporary Dwellings	16
Rats and Mice	1,264
Shops	454
Infectious Diseases	47
Houses	6,167
Slaughter Houses	173
Ice Cream Premises	254
Restaurants and Cafes	23
Other Food Premises	168
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Shops	23
Smoke Inspections	78

Nature of Inspection									No. of Inspections
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Vermin Infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43

Complaints

825 complaints were received and it was realised that with demolition of sub-standard property, complaints were beginning to decrease.

Overcrowding

No detailed figures of overcrowded families were available but the general impression again was that overcrowding has decreased over the past few years.

Tents, Vans, Sheds

Licences were issued in respect of 3 caravans. The vans were of a modern type and no nuisances were caused. The occupiers were employed by Engineering and Contracting Firms working in the District for a temporary period.

Common Lodging House

27 visits were made to the Common Lodging House, Lees Building, and a gradual improvement in the living conditions took place. A bathroom and better washing facilities were provided and with the completion of Manvers Main By-Product Plant, the inmates became fewer.

Atmospheric Pollution

8 lead peroxide instruments were in operation for the first six months of the year, when it was decided to add one more in the Maple Road area as a means of measuring sulphur dioxide emission in an area in line with the Manvers Main Coking Plant. The readings tended to show that the area around the Water Tower in Helena Street had the largest concentration of sulphur dioxide, but towards the end of the year the gauge situated at Maple Road showed an increasing sulphur dioxide content in the atmosphere. The gauges at the eastern end of the Town gave fairly constant readings throughout the year. It would thus appear that over the past years the area of greatest pollution has moved towards the western side of the Town. This is no doubt due in my

opinion to the enlarged Coking Plant at Manvers Main Colliery, but domestic flues no doubt contribute their share of pollution.

The deposit gauge showed a diminution in the fall of soot for the first 8 months of the year in comparison with the figures for the previous year but there was a decided increase during the September to December period.

Excessive emissions of black smoke were made by the Denaby Colliery chimneys but on the whole it was felt that there was a gradual improvement taking place. 12 thirty minute observations were made and on those occasions an excessive emission of smoke was found. There was no complaint about excessive smoke from the Montagu Hospital chimney, and it would appear that the automatic coking stokers previously installed were a vast improvement.

16 smoke nuisances from small premises were abated during the year.

The monthly readings of the lead peroxide instruments and the deposit gauge are as follows :—

SULPHUR GAUGE READINGS - 1957

Wt. Ba SO₄.

Period	Station	Area Exposed in Sq. Cm.	In Sample (Mg)	In Control (Mg)	Due to Exposure (Mg)	Wt of SO ₃ collected Mg/100 sq.cm/day
Jan. 1957	Bailey	98.0	269.0	20.0	249.0	2.91
	Denaby	99.0	235.0	20.0	215.0	2.49
	Hanby	98.0	190.0	20.0	170.0	1.99
	Market Hall		No	Record		
	Sewage Farm	99.0	570.0	20.0	550.0	6.39
	Water Tower	100.0	400.0	20.0	380.0	4.35
	1st Y.E.P.	99.0	218.0	20.0	198.0	2.29
Feb. 1957	2nd Y.E.P.	102.0	258.0	20.0	238.0	2.67
	Bailey	97.0	236.0	12.0	224.0	2.83
	Denaby	99.0	148.0	12.0	136.0	1.68
	Hanby	96.0	166.0	12.0	154.0	1.97
	Market Hall		No	Record		
	Sewage Farm	99.0	350.0	12.0	338.0	4.19
	Water Tower	100.0	380.0	12.0	368.0	4.51
March 1957	1st Y.E.P.	98.0	176.0	12.0	164.0	2.05
	2nd Y.E.P.	99.0	219.0	12.0	207.0	3.56
	Bailey	100.0	216.0	8.0	208.0	2.30
	Denaby	100.0	224.0	8.0	216.0	2.39
	Hanby	95.0	140.0	8.0	132.0	1.54
	Market Hall	103.0	208.0	8.0	200.0	2.15
	Sewage Farm	101.0	175.0	8.0	167.0	1.83
April 1957	Water Tower	101.0	309.0	8.0	301.0	3.30
	1st Y.E.P.	100.0	166.0	8.0	158.0	1.72
	2nd Y.E.P.	101.0	214.0	8.0	206.0	2.26
	Bailey	99.0	152.0	7.0	145.0	1.68
	Denaby	100.0	113.0	7.0	106.0	1.21
	Hanby	98.0	123.0	7.0	116.0	1.35
	Market Hall	100.0	190.0	7.0	183.0	2.09
May 1957	Sewage Farm	99.0	139.0	7.0	132.0	1.53
	Water Tower	101.0	325.0	7.0	318.0	3.60
	1st Y.E.P.	98.0	119.0	7.0	112.0	1.31
	2nd Y.E.P.	99.0	177.0	7.0	170.0	1.97
	Bailey	100.0	139.0	7.0	132.0	1.46
	Denaby	100.0	40.0	7.0	33.0	0.37
	Hanby	97.0	107.0	7.0	100.0	1.14
June 1957	Market Hall	101.0	147.0	7.0	140.0	1.54
	Sewage Farm	100.0	119.0	7.0	112.0	1.24
	Water Tower	100.0	282.0	7.0	275.0	3.05
	1st Y.E.P.	98.0	108.0	7.0	101.0	1.14
	2nd Y.E.P.	100.0	162.0	7.0	157.0	1.72
	Bailey	97.0	194.0	4.0	190.0	2.24
	Denaby		No	Record		
	Hanby	98.0	103.0	4.0	99.0	1.16
	Market Hall		No	Record		
	Sewage Farm	99.0	104.0	4.0	100.0	1.16
	Water Tower	99.0	189.0	4.0	185.0	2.14
	1st Y.E.P.	99.0	119.0	4.0	115.0	1.32
	2nd Y.E.P.	99.0	138.0	4.0	134.0	1.55

SULPHUR GAUGE READINGS - 1957 (cont.)

Wt. Ba SO₄.

Period	Station	Area Exposed in Sq. Cm.	In Sample (Mg)	In Contro. (Mg)	Due to Exposure (Mg)	Wt of SO ₃ collected Mg/100 sq.cm/ day
July 1957	Bailey	100.0	167.0	8.0	159.0	1.76
	Denaby		No	Record		
	Hanby	98.0	110.0	8.0	102.0	1.15
	Market Hall	101.0	146.0	8.0	138.0	1.51
	Sewage Farm	99.0	127.0	8.0	119.0	1.33
	Water Tower	99.0	194.0	8.0	136.0	2.08
	1st Y.E.P.	100.0	114.0	8.0	106.0	1.17
	2nd Y.E.P.	98.0	151.0	8.0	143.0	1.62
Aug. 1957	Maple Road					
	Highwoods Rd.	98.0	151.0	8.0	143.0	1.62
	Bailey	98.0	164.0	2.0	162.0	1.83
	Denaby	97.0	86.0	2.0	84.0	0.96
	Hanby	97.0	117.0	2.0	115.0	1.31
	Market Hall	99.0	142.0	2.0	140.0	1.57
	Sewage Farm	98.0	127.0	20.	125.0	1.41
	Water Tower	100.0	177.0	2.0	175.0	1.94
Sept. 1957	1st Y.E.P.	101.0	136.0	2.0	134.0	1.47
	2nd Y.E.P.	98.0	159.0	2.0	157.0	1.78
	Maple Road					
	Highwoods Rd.	99.0	143.0	2.0	141.0	1.57
	Bailey	98.0	181.0	13.0	168.0	1.96
	Denaby	97.0	123.0	13.0	110.0	1.30
	Hanby	97.0	137.0	13.0	124.0	1.46
	Market Hall	99.0	142.0	13.0	129.0	1.49
Oct. 1957	Sewage Farm	98.0	140.0	13.0	127.0	1.48
	Water Tower	100.0	95.0	13.0	82.0	0.94
	1st Y.E.P.	101.0	137.0	13.0	124.0	1.40
	2nd Y.E.P.	98.0	216.0	13.0	203.0	2.37
	Maple Road					
	Highwoods Rd.	99.0	184.0	13.0	171.0	1.98
	Bailey	95.0	245.0	13.0	233.0	2.71
	Denaby	96.0	178.0	13.0	165.0	1.90
Nov. 1957	Hanby	96.0	176.0	13.0	163.0	1.88
	Market Hall	97.0	195.0	13.0	182.0	2.08
	Sewage Farm	97.0	222.0	13.0	209.0	2.39
	Water Tower	99.0	370.0	13.0	357.0	3.09
	1st Y.E.P.	98.0	192.0	13.0	179.0	2.02
	2nd Y.E.P.	96.0	226.0	13.0	213.0	2.46
	Maple Road					
	Highwoods Rd.	97.0	194.0	13.0	181.0	2.07
Dec. 1957	Bailey	98.0	255.0	11.0	244.0	2.76
	Denaby	98.0	191.0	11.0	180.0	2.03
	Hanby	100.0	197.0	11.0	186.0	2.06
	Market Hall	100.0	189.0	11.0	178.0	1.97
	Sewage Farm	99.0	233.0	11.0	222.0	2.48
	Water Tower	100.0	375.0	11.0	364.0	4.03
	1st Y.E.P.	99.0	207.0	11.0	196.0	2.19
	2nd Y.E.P.	98.0	235.0	11.0	224.0	2.53
Dec. 1957	Maple Road					
	Highwoods Rd.	97.0	328.0	11.0	317.0	3.62
	Bailey	98.0	125.0	5.0	120.0	1.42
	Denaby	98.0	209.0	5.0	204.0	2.38
	Hanby	98.0	205.0	5.0	200.0	2.34
	Market Hall	98.0	179.0	5.0	174.0	2.03
	Sewage Farm	99.0	274.0	5.0	269.0	3.11
	Water Tower	101.0	415.0	5.0	410.0	4.65
Dec. 1957	1st Y.E.P.	98.0	203.0	5.0	198.0	2.31
	2nd Y.E.P.	97.0	230.0	5.0	225.0	2.66
	Maple Road					
	Highwoods Rd.	98.0	443.0	5.0	438.0	5.12

DEPOSIT GAUGE READINGS - PERIOD JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1957

Site of Gauge — In front of the Urban District Council Offices, corner of Adwick Road and Doncaster Road, Mexborough.

Gauge Number — D.326.

Metric Factor — (g. deposit to g/100 m. 2). 1302.

British Factor — (g. deposit to tons/mi. 2) 33.19

Analysis of Matter Collected in Atmospheric Deposit Gauge per Calendar month		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
WATER pH Value TOTAL WATER— INSOLUBLE MATTER Soluble in CS2 Ash Other Combustible Matter TOTAL WATER SOLUBLE MATTER Ca++ Cl— SO4	m.m. rain	26.0 4.6	41.0 4.4	26.0 5.8	3.3 6.3	14.0 6.8	52.0 6.4	89.0 6.0	101.0 6.0	83.0 5.1	27.0 4.8	71.0 4.1	52.0 4.1
	tons per sq. mile	8.0 0.10 5.18	7.47 0.10 5.08	8.20 0.07 5.41	10.42 0.07 8.06	9.23 0.10 5.21	14.07 0.10 8.26	7.93 0.07 4.78	12.54 0.23 6.67	10.32 0.10 6.70	9.29 0.20 6.01	5.01 0.07 3.32	11.58 0.13 7.50
	"	2.72	2.29	2.72	2.29	3.92	5.71	3.08	5.64	3.52	3.08	1.62	3.95
	"	5.78 0.53 1.26 1.73	4.78 0.43 0.76 1.86	5.64 0.80 0.70 2.42	4.78 0.56 0.66 1.79	4.25 0.40 1.66 1.29	8.76 0.73 1.26 2.85	7.07 1.03 1.13 3.45	11.52 1.10 0.86 3.68	14.87 1.73 1.89 5.74	12.38 1.53 0.90 4.88	8.26 0.96 1.26 3.12	18.72 2.56 1.99 7.77
	TOTAL SOLIDS	13.77	12.25	13.84	15.20	13.48	22.83	15.00	24.06	25.19	21.67	13.28	30.30

Factories

The number of factories was 50 with power and 13 with non power. Industries were generally of a light nature.

Hairdressers

There were 31 registered hairdressers in the District and a total of 43 inspections were made. The general standard of cleanliness was satisfactory.

SECTION "D"

HOUSING IN THE AREA

The total number of inhabited houses was 5,538, of which 1,809 were owned by the Local Authority. There were only 12 back-to-back houses and it was proposed by the Council to include these in a Clearance Area in the near future.

House Erection

172 houses were provided by the Local Authority and 1 by private enterprise.

Housing Demolition

Slum Clearance was continued in accordance with the 5 year Slum Clearance Programme. 30 families remaining in the Clayfield Road Compulsory Purchase Order were rehoused to a new estate in Clayfield Road and 9 families were removed from Wragby Row to the new Highwoods Estate. These two areas were subsequently demolished. Confirmation of the Wath Road No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order 1956 and of the Wilson Street Compulsory Purchase Order 1957 was obtained and 39 families were rehoused from the Wath Road Area. Action was also taken in respect of demolition orders for four individual unfit houses. Representations were presented to the Council in respect of four other areas namely, Cowood Street, Park Road, Kirby Street and Quarry Street and orders made, but these had not been confirmed by the end of the year. 185 houses of the estimated figure of 294 to be dealt with in the 5 year Slum Clearance Programme had been represented and 105 families had been rehoused.

Temporary Accommodation

Following the uprising in Hungary in October 1956, large numbers of refugees came to this country. Temporary accommodation was found for male refugees in the Miners' Hostel in the town. The burden of work in opening up and

receiving these unfortunate people fell on the Manager, and Mr. Watson, the Area Manpower Officer to the National Coal Board, to whom I am indebted for the following facts :—

Total number of Hungarians who were housed at the Hostel—456.

Period over which the Hostel received Hungarians—
2nd January, 1957, to 9th November, 1957.

The peak number in the Hostel—364.

Voluntary and Church Organisations as well as private individuals gave much help to the refugees. After a short course of instruction in English, efforts were made to find employment for them. The services of the National Health Service were freely available for the men. Six cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified and treatment arranged in hospital. Three visits were made to the Hostel by the Medical Officer of Health regarding irregular discharge from Hospital, and proper segregation of cases in the Hostel. It was not necessary to take action in these cases under the Public Health Act 1936.

Housing Inspection

6,167 inspections were made at 718 houses for housing defects. 95 houses were considered to be in a state injurious to health and unfit for human habitation and repairs were carried out to a total of 551. It was found necessary to serve 35 notices under the Public Health Acts and these were all complied with without Court Procedure.

There were 1,419 items of repair work carried out and these were as follows :—

Chimneys repaired	64	Roofs repaired	199
Eaves Gutters repaired ...	65	Defective Walls repaired	53
Damp Walls remedied.....	83	Windows repaired	80
Steps repaired	10	Doors repaired	60
Plaster renewed	174	Sinks renewed	21
Sink Linings renewed	1	Waste Pipes renewed ...	4
Coppers renewed	6	Ranges repaired	106
Firebacks renewed	41	Floors repaired	35
Water in Cellars	4	Choked Drains released..	120
Drains renewed	8	Manholes renewed	3
Smoke Nuisances remedied	16	Yard Paving	2
Rain Water Pipes repaired	23	W.C.'s repaired	34
Miscellaneous	207		

TOTAL : 1,419.

Statutory Notices

Section 45 Public Health Act, 1936	1
Section 93 Public Health Act, 1936	33
Section 56 Public Health Act, 1936	1

Housing Improvements

14 grants were made by the Council for improving houses under the Housing Act, 1949 as amended by the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

SECTION "E"

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Licences were in force in respect of 3 private slaughter houses which were used for the slaughter of pigs only. Post mortem inspection of every carcase was made and a total of 1,230 pigs were dealt with. The following meat and offal was found to be unfit for human consumption for reasons stated :—

- 23 Pigs Heads (Tuberculosis).
- 14 Pig's Plucks (Tuberculosis and pleurisy).
- 2 Pig's Plucks (Parasites).
- 1 Pig's Carcase and Organs (Tuberculosis).

Routine and regular food inspection was carried out at food premises and the following foodstuffs were found unfit for human consumption and destroyed :—

CONDEMNED FOOD - 1957

Ham.....	15 tins; 24 lbs.	Suet	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Bacon.....	212 lbs.	Corned Beef	48 tins
Cheese.....	337 lbs.	Cake	44 lbs.
Pickled Onions	1 jar	Red Cabbage	1 jar
Sugar	2 lbs.	Grosvenor Pie	1 lb.
Margarine.....	3 lbs.	Lard	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Picalilli	1 jar	Butter	3 lbs.
Jellied Veal ...	9 tins; 12 lbs.	Beef Sausage	84 lbs.
Apricots	53 tins	Pears	30 tins
Jellied Veal ...	9 tins; 12 lbs.	Oranges	26 tins
Ox Tongue...34	tins; 17 lbs.	Soup	19 tins
Strawberries	8 tins	Milk	12 tins

The following list gives the individual repairs and improvements that were carried out :—

New Sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ceilings Painted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ceilings underdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hot Water provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
New Equipment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New Fish Slabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Refrigerators provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
New Chip Ranges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
New W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wall Plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls Tiled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls Painted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Floors covered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wash Hand Basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Counters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Potato Washers reconditioned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Walls rendered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Clothes Cupboards provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
First Aid Kit provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Staff Room provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The following food premises were in business namely:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Preparation and manufacture of sausage, pressed, pickled or preserved foods...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

Two new Tripe Stalls of a modern type, fitted with hot and cold water were erected by the Council in the market.

The general standard of cleanliness in the Town was found to be quite satisfactory and there were no complaints received during the year. A total of 487 visits were made.

Ice Cream

There were 84 registered premises for the sale of Ice Cream, all Ice Cream sold being of the wrapped variety and manufactured by 4 or 5 large firms. There were no complaints during the year, and all premises were fitted with hot and cold water. A total of 254 inspections were made. 6 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were classified Grade I.

Shops Act, Section 38, 1950

454 visits were paid to shop premises under the above mentioned Act and 7 unsatisfactory conditions were remedied.

Milk Production

There were 47 retail Milk Sellers registered within the Urban District and all milk sold was bottled and pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. There were no complaints received. The whole of the milk supply in the area is now distributed by large concerns using motorised transport. The following licences were issued :—

Supplementary Licences (Pasteurised)	...	...	3
(Sterilised)	...	...	2
(Tuberculin Tested)...			2
Dealers' Licences (Sterilised)	...	...	1

SECTION "F"

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of notifications of Infectious Diseases received during 1957 was 396, 163 more than for the previous year. The increase is accounted for by an outbreak of Measles which resulted in 313 cases being notified.

Scarlet Fever

16 cases were notified of which 14 were confirmed. This compares with a total of 75 cases notified and confirmed in 1956. It was necessary to admit 12 cases to hospital for treatment.

Whooping Cough

18 cases were notified representing a decrease of 23 on the number notified in the previous year.

Measles

An outbreak of measles which occurred in the first half of the year resulted in 313 cases being notified. The 5 to 9 age group was the worst affected with 128 cases notified. The majority of the other cases were in the 1 to 4 age group.

Dysentery

Only 9 cases were notified compared with 50 in the previous year.

Meningococcal Infection

The 2 cases notified were admitted to hospital for treatment.

Acute Pneumonia

There were 35 cases of Acute Pneumonia notified during the year, an increase of 15 over the previous year. The increase was almost entirely associated with the outbreak of influenza which was wide spread during the months of August, September and October. It was necessary to admit 16 cases to hospital and there were 8 deaths attributed to this cause.

Influenza

The experience of Doctors in the town during the epidemic gives an estimate of its extent. In a large practice one partner noted a few cases of adults during July and the first half of August.

25 adults, other than the aged, and half this number of school children were seen at home in the last 2 weeks of August. 3 of these families had 2 or more cases.

Home visits increased progressively each week till the 3rd week in August, when the peak figures were 84 adults other than the aged, 74 school children, 6 babies and 4 other pre-school children. 7 cases had complications and in 12 families 2 or more cases were being treated simultaneously.

During the next 3 weeks the numbers fell sharply. In the 6-week period from the middle of August, only 4 aged cases and 20 babies were diagnosed. All the foregoing numbers refer to home visits and an equal number were seen at the surgery. Typical symptoms were headache, malaise, pains in the limbs, sore throat, pyrexia, dry cough and vomiting. Sometimes diarrhoea and epistaxis occurred, and occasionally meningism. The acute stage lasted about 3 days, but debility was evident for 7 to 14 days.

In another smaller practice cases began to be seen at the beginning of July. In the first week in July, 30 aged persons, 30 other adults, 7 school children and 3 babies were diagnosed. In 4 of these families there were 2 or more cases. This pattern continued until the beginning of September, when the number of adults other than the aged rose to about 80. The peak week in this practice was at the beginning of October when the cases comprised 5 aged, 110 other adults, 15 school children and 7 babies. In the next 2 weeks the numbers fell progressively. The numbers given for this practice are of people seen at the surgery and also in the home.

MEXBOROUGH U.D.C.
Infectious Diseases (Corrected) 1957
Age Distribution (After Correction)

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases after Correction	Under 1 yr.	1 —	2 —	3 —	4 —	5 — 9	10 — 14	15 — 24	25 — 44	45 — 64	65 and Over	Adm. to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	16	14	—	—	—	1	1	10	2	—	—	—	—	12	—
Whooping Cough	18	18	1	1	5	2	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles	313	315	9	33	40	35	65	128	4	1	—	—	—	4	—
Dysentery	9	9	—	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Inf.	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Acute Pneumonia	35	34	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	6	6	9	9	16	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	396	395	10	36	47	40	69	148	8	8	10	10	9	35	8

Tuberculosis

20 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and 19 of these 22 cases were males. 6 of the males were Hungarians who were living at the Miners' Hostel, Mexborough, at the time. The number of new cases showed an increase of 7 over the total for 1956, and as a result the Pulmonary Tuberculosis case incidence rate increased from 0.69 per thousand of the estimated population to 1.06.

As in 1956, there were 2 deaths recorded from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the death rate of 0.11 per thousand estimated population is the same as for the previous year which was the lowest on record.

At the 31st December, 1957, the following number of cases were on the Tuberculosis Register for the Mexborough Urban District :—

					Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Males	...	...	...	...	73	6
Females	...	...	...	...	53	7
					<hr/> 126	<hr/> 13

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY FOR 1957

New Cases

Deaths

Age Groups	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years								
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—25	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—35	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
36—45	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
46-55	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
56-65	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
66 and over	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	17	3	2	—	1	1	—	—

SUMMARY OF DIVISIONAL STATISTICS, 1957

	Conisbrough	Dearne	Mexborough	Div. 30
General.				
Area in acres	1593	3888	1452	6933
Population	17540	26940	18710	63190
Inhabited houses	5067	7763	5538	18368
Vital Statistics.				
No. of live births	359	592	279	1230
Birth rate (crude)	20.5	22.0	14.9	19.5
No. of Still-births	10	12	8	30
Still birth rate (per 1000 live and Still-births)	27.1	19.9	27.9	23.8
No. of Infant deaths	8	20	10	38
Infant mortality rate	22.3	33.8	35.8	30.9
Maternal Mortality rate	5.42	1.66	3.48	3.17
No. of deaths (All causes)	158	266	198	622
Death rate (crude)	9.0	9.9	10.6	9.8
Incidence rate Pul. T.B.	1.14	0.52	1.06	0.85
Pul. T.B. death rate	0.23	0.04	0.11	0.11

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